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FACE THE DIFFICULTY.

The crowded condition of the harbor recalls to the old kamaainas the days when the whale ships to the number on several occasions of 150 laid so near to each other that one could walk across the harbor by stepping from one vessel to another. Sailors to the number of 3000 at times filled the streets and temporary brothels were erected on the stretches of vacant land from the rear of the ex-Queen's residence to the foot of Punchbowl, and a large number of native houses, if not the majority of them were given up to infamy. The saloons were many and Honolulu was one of the vilest seaports of the world. With the gradual withdrawal of the whaling fleet the conditions improved in a measure. But commerce had left its trail in poison and death over the native race.

Expansion is now to repeat the unenviable, demoralizing conditions which prevailed during the visits of the whaling fleet. Only a study of the seaports of the world will enable one to realize the undue and disproportionate growth of the social evils, which commerce creates in them. There will be in the future a steady increase of demoralizing conditions, and the laws cannot prevent it here, as they cannot, and do not prevent it elsewhere. Honolulu is a Federal port, and its Government will sooner or later pass into the hands of men who will not be governed by any "missionary" traditions. Commerce will dominate. The army and the navy will soon bring to us more residents than the entire Anglo-Saxon adult population of the place. The enlisted men will not be of a class that will take interest in the moral progress of the place. They will create an active market for vicious pleasures. These conditions cannot be changed, but must be accepted.

It would be a great benefit to the moral condition of the city if Pearl Harbor should become the seaport instead of Honolulu. It would draw to that place the degrading associations which go into commerce and with garisons. It would leave the town itself in a measure free from the vices which trade brings in its left hand.

But, at present, this is impracticable. The wisdom of the hour is to put vice where it will outwardly be the least offensive.

Here at once arise the moralists who declare that the regulation of vice of any kind is an admission of its right to exist. But the world is gradually coming to the conclusion that abstract right is a poor weapon, but an excellent maxim. John Morley in one of his thoughtful essays says, the British nation declares for the right, but suspends the right if it interferes with reaching a definite and temporary good.

Compromise is the condition of success in worldly affairs. Government is itself a compromise. Abstract justice is not common. It is the ideal, towards which all things slowly move. Those who are sensitive about compromising with evil will recall the fact that the Lord "compromised" with Solomon, and permitted him to have seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines. Nowhere does He order Solomon to reduce the number. It is to be presumed that the "principle" of polygamy was a bad one, but the Lord did not order it to be discontinued, but merely pointed out to the wise man that his wives were leading him after false gods. The suggestion was that he should regulate them. Judicious compromise should bring us nearer by each step towards abstract right, and such is the history of evolution for good.

THE AMERICANS AND THE BOERS.

As war actually exists between the British and the Boers, there arises a curious study in inherited prejudices of nations which is displayed in their attitude towards the combatants. The Germans, naturally sympathize with the Boers. The French also, because they hate perfidious Albion. The Russians are totally indifferent to British expansion in South Africa, provided Russia is not molested in her own schemes of expansion.

As to the Americans, there is no unanimity of sentiment. The Prag wavers, who inherit a strong impulse to twist the tail of the Lion on every occasion, even if the Lion did help Dewey's fleet to supplies, contrary to the laws of neutrality, sympathize with the Boers of course. Edward Atkinson and the class to which he belongs, believe in the cause of the Boers, because they are the friends of self government, however foolish, or disastrous it may be. There are also many Americans who are inclined to think that the Boers are a noble, deeply reli-

gious and intelligent people who act justly towards all men, and are about to be crushed by the avaricious British. There are also a large and perhaps the largest class of intelligent Americans who look behind the professions of the Boers, and see that they are a minority of the capable residents of the Transvaal, and that instead of a Republic, there exists only a narrow and despotic oligarchy. They see that the policy of the British in Africa is to establish strong colonies with universal suffrage, placing every resident of whatever nationality upon the same footing as the British themselves, just as they have done in Canada and Australia. They see that it is better for Africa, better for the world, that before a large white population exists in Africa that Anglo-Saxon institutions be established there once for all time. Instead of delaying the inevitable struggle to a time when an army of a quarter of a million of men in arms must settle it, with blood and iron, it is better to settle it now and forever, with a less number, and with a smaller sacrifice.

The policy and conduct of the Boers towards the intelligent Outlanders is the same as that of the British King towards our own ancestors which precipitated the Revolutionary war. The Boers do not intend to let the Outlanders rule the country, however numerous and intelligent they may be.

As to the doctrine of self rule, we Americans are wisely and bravely discarding it, unless education and intelligence underlie it, and we are not preaching about it from the house tops, but are making it manifest in Luzon, Porto Rico and Cuba. As the Boers have settled down to a permanent discrimination against the most precious beliefs of the Anglo-Saxon race, there remains but one course only by which to correct their errors, and that course the British are taking.

When the Boers, in their greed for money, permitted and encouraged the intelligent Outlanders to enter, reside and invest an enormous amount of capital in the Transvaal, there arose an unwritten contract between the parties, that the Outlanders, if they were good and responsible citizens, should have some political rights. The contract is broken and the British will now enforce it. The serious people of America, reluctant as they are to approve of the use of force, will give their sympathy to the British in the execution of their wise policy of lapping the world with just and wholesome laws.

ANNEXATION OF CUBA

The movement for the annexation of Cuba is quiet but continuous. The promoters of it avoid, at present, exciting public discussion over it in the States. Americans continue to invest heavily in cane and tobacco lands. Senator Park of Michigan and Congressman Hawley are promoting several large corporations which own extensive tracts of land. The Cuban Land and Steamship Company has purchased 30,000 acres of land and invites American farmers to settle and join in co-operative cane cultivation. The promoters claim that they have already 3000 American investors.

The scheme for annexation is a simple one. The people of Cuba are to be gradually taught that there is great profit in annexation and no profit without it. It is believed that any sentiments the Cubans have in favor of independence will yield to the argument of the pocket.

While Congress has pledged itself to maintain Cuban independence, it has not pledged itself to refuse annexation, if the Cubans ask for it.

As annexation means the introduction of Cuban products, especially sugar and tobacco, into the States, free of duty, the annexation movement will be a popular one in Cuba, and the most ignorant part of the population will gradually favor it.

Several years will pass before this movement takes an effective shape. When it does, the question will be before the American people, whether it will annex a territory, whose products will compete with those of the several States. The strategic and commercial value of Cuba is admitted. But, are these advantages offset by the disadvantages of competition? The American farmers of the Mainland will insist on "protection." So also the American farmers who settle in Cuba will demand equal "protection."

While the Democratic party favors free trade, it opposes the policy of annexation, which is virtually a policy which protects home industries. The Republican party favors protection and opposes free trade, but it can hardly escape from the effect of expansion, which is substantially free trade with the people of its own territories or colonies.

The conservative East is opposed to movements which raise these perplexing questions. The radical West is in favor of the expansive movements, though these movements raise perplexing problems. The West is therefore logically driving for free trade. This is just what the British statesmen declared would be the effect of expansion.

THE OLD DAYS

There is a pretty picture of life in the colonial days, which some one has drawn in "An Old Virginia Correspondence," and published in the Atlantic Monthly. The young people, who should read it, will find that with all of the innumerable accessions of modern improvements, brought to us in these later days by the restless inventors and promoters, the human heart beats as it did of old, and it finds none of these marvelous modern conveniences add much ecstasy to its beatings.

These letters are occasional, and cover a long period. Miss Millard Smith who lives in Yorktown, Va., and is only sixteen years of age writes in 1780, to Miss Betsey Ambler who is only fifteen years of age, and lives in Richmond, Va. Miss Mildred shows in her letters the high breeding and formality of a Virginia girl, and tells her friend that the French war ships, under Count Rochambeau (the time was just before the surrender of Cornwallis), are in port, and she confides to Miss Betsey some observations on love affairs. Miss Betsey, aged fifteen, replies at length in choice and stately language, which few of the college bred girls of today could excel. She tells Miss Mildred that she had been to a ball at the Palace in Williamsburgh, and "played off a tawdry and airy which would have provoked a lecture from you an hour long." And then she speaks of one Marshall who was devoted to her sister at the ball. Miss Betsey's father, Richard Ambler, was first treasurer of Virginia, and with his numerous family of girls, is driven from Richmond into the mountains, by Tarleton's raid through the State. Brave Miss Betsey writes without any excitement to Miss Mildred, about the pursuit by the British, the living in a hovel, the concealment of her father. Do these girls of Honolulu realize what it means and how misfortune was hammering into fine gold the metal in the souls of these gentle Virginia girls? Miss Mildred, within two years, writes again a polished, stately and loving letter, in which she wishes she could guard her friend from juvenile extravagances, to which she is prone. Then Miss Betsey in 1785, writes of her own love affairs, but soon after follows with a letter which describes her recent marriage to Col. Brent, and with pathetic words tells her of his sudden death. Then fourteen years pass. Miss Betsey has again married and to Col. Carrington, a friend and army comrade of Gen. Washington. She now writes to her sister Nancy, in 1799, from Mount Vernon, where she and her husband are the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Washington. She gives a charming picture of the Washingtons' home life. She visits Mrs. Washington's room. "On one side sits the chamber-maid with her knitting; on the other side a little colored pet learning to sew; a decent old woman, with her tables and shears, cutting out the negroes' winter clothes; while the good old lady (Mrs. Washington) directs them all, incessantly knitting herself, and pointing out to me several pairs of nice colored stockings and gloves she has just finished, and presenting me with a pair half done, which she begs I will finish and wear for her sake." The former Miss Betsey, now Mrs. Carrington, visiting in the home of one of the foremost men of his age, continues in her letter referring to the Washingtons, that it was "but one year" since they were forced to sacrifice all these innocent delights, which are so congenial to their years and tastes, to the Parade of the Drawing Room and Levee. The women who are trying, with the aid of money, to get some small measure of pleasure out of these modern days, will notice that Mrs. Washington calls those days of home delights which they were forced to give up for the Presidential Mansion, the "lost days!" This rare letter is fascinating. But a portion of it is torn off. Let us be thankful for what remains. And then Mrs. (Betsey) Carrington, on her return to Richmond writes to her sister Nancy of the earlier years of their lives, of their infirm mother, and of their father; for notwithstanding the father "held an office which afforded little leisure for such employment, every hour from business was devoted to us." And he educated these courtly Virginia girls. But she writes: "The Rod at that time was an instrument never to be dispensed with, and our dear father used it most conscientiously." She also writes: "We were forced to industry, to appear genteelly; to study manners to supply the place of education." She mentions incidents which interest every American who knows and reverences the character of the illustrious Marshall, first Chief Justice of the United States. He was a captain in the army, and had taken a three months course of law study. Mrs. Carrington writes that he was expected in town, and all of the girls wanted to see him. When he arrived her younger sister Mary, only fourteen years of age, "set her cap for him." "But I," writes Mrs. Carrington, "lost

all desire of becoming agreeable in his eyes when I beheld his awkward figure, unpolished manners, and total negligence of person, which, by the by, did often produce a blush on her (Mary's) cheek. Nevertheless, how trivial now seem such objections! Under the slouched hat, there beamed an eye that penetrated at one glance the inmost recesses of the human character." Young Marshall married Mary. This young girl only fourteen years of age in her girlish fun, "set her cap" for an unknown young man who had studied law only three months. The French wit said, "matrimony is a sea for which there is no compass," but she seemed to have found one, which guided her to one who stands only second to Washington in the reverence of his countrymen.

One contrasts the lives of these country girls, simple and industrious, and without the aid of modern appliances, with the hot, feverish and discontented living of modern days, and is tempted to ask what are the uses of the achievements of modern Progress? And the answer is, that this is a transition period, which will bring men and women into better harmony with that simple order of life which the Washingtons' loved.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The Executive in Washington is placed in a delicate position, regarding the labor questions which have arisen here. While the Newlands' Resolution, so far as that document, containing general and in some respects vague language, is concerned, permits Hawaii to "assist" immigrant labor, there still remains decidedly the spirit though not the letter of the Federal law which forbids it. As the President has assumed the power to suspend our laws, as he has done in the election case, he is open to the charge by his enemies of not suspending our assisted immigration laws, so that neither Asiatics nor Europeans can be aided to reach these islands. While the protection of our own interests justifies him in permitting us some latitude or privileges in securing labor, during the transition period, it may not help him in carrying his political responsibilities. Congress, especially the Democratic party, will attempt to hold the President responsible for the policy pursued by his officers in the local government. Congress will not attempt to hold the local government or the planters to account for any violation of the spirit of the American laws. The President has, according to his own interpretation of the Resolution, arbitrary power in our affairs and the whole responsibility of what is done here will be put upon him.

The lack of a good representative in Washington, from the hour of annexation until the transition period is completed, is a deplorable blunder. No one can be held especially responsible for it. The public sentiment of the merchants and the sugar interest has been indifferent about it, and the government has been crippled by a lack of appropriations. An active representative, acceptable to the Washington authorities, would have prevented these misunderstandings which have lately occurred.

GOOD FOOD.

If one-tenth of the time spent in talking and writing about the wonderful products of this Paradise of the Pacific had been spent in actually producing some good fruit and vegetables, we would today have an attractive vegetable and fruit market. Our case is that of Col. D.—who was a noted writer in the Rural New Yorker on the raising of pigs. The readers of the paper, with the usual credulity of the readers of newspapers, assumed that he was a King among hog growers. But one of them, desiring to grasp the hand of this eminent cultivator, traveled many miles to visit him. He found the writer engaged in doctoring an old and sickly sow, which was the sole occupant of his pen, and being forced to a confession, said that hog-farming on paper was his gift, and he should sternly resent any intimation that he needed to qualify as a writer by becoming an actual hog raiser. Whenever the tourist has innocently asked to see the fine productions of our soil, he is pointed to pine-apples and bananas, but after that, the pointing is done in a vague and general manner, and attention is not called to the imperfect products of the Chinese gardens.

But there is a ray of light in the horticultural world. Mr. Lovekin is raising on Tantalus, at an elevation of 1600 feet, the genuine sugar corn, known as the "Early Minneapota." The ears are large, and the kernels are not surpassed in size by the best yields of this kind of corn in the eastern States. The flavor and the tenderness are the same as are found in the eastern corn. Corn is a tropical plant, and should be found here in perfect conditions. It is not known whether Mr. Lovekin has resorted to any scientific methods for securing this growth. Possibly he may have obtained some valuable suggestions from the experiment station near

Almost Blind

Soreful Affects the Eyes—Little Boy Treated by an Oculist With- out Relief—But Now He is Well.

"When my little boy was three months old his eyes became very sore and he was almost blind. I took him to an oculist who treated him for six months, and left him as bad as he was at the beginning. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I began giving it to him. In less than three weeks he was able to go into the sun without covering his eyes, and today his eyes are perfectly well, and his ears and nose, which were badly affected, are also well. Hood's Sarsaparilla has certainly done wonders for my boy." Mrs. JAMES H. FAINTER, Amador, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.50 for \$5. Get Hood's

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

Maunawili, where water-melons have, it is said, been grafted with much success on the ohia tree, and sugar cane ratoons for twenty years when grafted on Hilo grass.

Every State and Territory has an annual agricultural or horticultural exhibit. Hawaii has none, because there is no public interest taken in the matter. Like the people of Southern California, we have given over these matters to the Asiatics, and are rather proud of our degradation.

BAPTISM BY FIRE.

A new religious sect has appeared in Pennsylvania, who believe in Baptism by fire. The leaders are sincere men, and many of the prosperous farmers have been converted to the new doctrine. It is said that the fire descends from Heaven in tongues, and leaves marks upon the face, arms and hands. It is claimed by the leaders that faith will do all things. A well developed faith, it is urged by their preachers will enable human beings to fly.

These converts are honest and steady farmers. If Mr. Damon fails to secure Italian immigrants, he may be able to secure a colony of these thrifty but singular people. They are well adapted to settle on the plantations adjoining Mauna Loa. Volcanic outbreaks will furnish them special baptism of fire, and, as the more they are roasted or scorched, the more devout and faithful they will be, there will be no danger of their abandoning the plantations.

WATCHING THE EXPERIMENTS

The Department of Agriculture in Washington calls the attention of the American farmers to the results of the West India Royal Commission for the examination of the sugar industry. The Bulletin of the Department summarizes the measures which have been taken to revise the industry, and place it on a basis of "scientific methods and common sense." The Bulletin also calls the attention of the people to this important undertaking, and says, "It will be a matter of much interest to the people of this country, especially in view of our interests in islands adjacent to those for whose benefit it was established."

The Department of Agriculture intends to take advantage of the annual appropriation of \$90,000 per year by the Imperial Government, and whatever discoveries are made, or methods adopted in cheapening the production of sugar, will be reported to the cane growers of Cuba and Porto Rico.

For Kapilani's Coffin.

By the Australia the plate for the top of the casket in which the remains of the late Queen Dowager Kapilani will finally repose was received. It is of silver and bears the following inscription in Hawaiian:

KAPILANI NAPELAKAPU.
Wahine a ka Mui Kalakaua.
Hanau ma Hilo, Hawaii, i ka la 31 o Dekemaba, M. H. 1834.
Make ma Honolulu, Oahu, i ka la 24 o Iune, M. H. 1899.
64 Makahiki, 5 Mahama a me 23 La.
The crest is of solid gold with enamel work laid on. It is surmounted by the royal crown and bears the motto: "Kulia i Kanuu." On the face of the crest are the letters KK.

Miss Stanton Sees Clement.

Miss Josephine Stanton, the prima donna of the Boston Lyric Opera Company, Henry Hallam and Colonel Thompson and wife enjoyed the performance of Mr. Clement in box A last night at the Opera House. Miss Stanton is certainly a beauty and was the cynosure of all eyes during the evening.

HAWAIIAN FLOATS

Seen in Procession at Kansas City.

On the Occasion of the Thirtieth Visit of Pallas to Her Favorite City.

At the recent celebration in Kansas City, in the magnificent parade which characterized the thirtieth visit of Pallas to her chosen city, a large number of magnificent floats appeared. Among them were:

VOLCANIC GLORIES OF HAWAII.

The largest volcano in the world, which was recently acquired by the annexation of Hawaii, is pictured in flaming eruption. It is by far the most expensive float of all, being made entirely of asbestos and built to give the greatest spectacular feature of the parade. As it passes through the streets it will vomit forth fire and smoke with vivid lava streaming down its serrated sides. It requires five men to work the mechanical effects of this float and enough fireworks will be consumed to make a Fourth of July celebration for all of Kansas City.

RAINBOW FALLS OF HILO.

A beautiful conception is that representing the Rainbow Falls of Hilo, which is one of the greatest sights to the stranger in Hawaii. A noisy, foamy river is seen rushing down through rocks, while a cloud of vapor gives the rainbow effect.

ANCIENT IDOLS OF HAWAII.

The ancient idols of Hawaii, hideous, misshapen and terror-inspiring, have renounced their evil propensities, and now join in the pleasure-loving purpose of the Goddess Pallas. They represent the period in America's infant colony when the natives of Hawaii worshiped the gods through idols in conformity with their idea that the gods were cruel and passionate and delighted in human suffering.

NEW TRAINER FOR STANFORD.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Oct. 17.—A surprise was sprung last night by the baseball and track management in the appointment of W. H. Murphy, the present football trainer, as baseball coach and trainer for the track team. Murphy was desired by the University of Pennsylvania to coach the baseball nine, and the Executive Committee of the student body here had to offer a figure to secure his services.

"Doc" Murphy has an enviable record on the diamond. He played four years on the Yale team, filling the position of captain in his junior year. During the season of '94 and '95 he played shortstop for the New York Giants. Here he was popularly known as "Midget" Murphy, on account of his stature. The last two seasons he has been engaged as coach for the University of Pennsylvania, and has had phenomenal success. Murphy has played every place on the New York team, except the battery positions and first base. He is said to be the best college coach of the American national game.

As a trick man Murphy is also valuable. He has gained much from helping his noted brother, Mike, and is thoroughly familiar, not only with the conditioning of men and all that it implies, but can also give track men pointers.

Murphy is modest and affable, and is already exceedingly popular with every one with whom he comes in contact, especially athletes. He is a qualified physician, being a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical School.

BIG RUSH OF SUGAR BEETS.

Hundreds of Tons Daily Reach the Salinas Refinery.

SALINAS, Oct. 17.—Some idea of the rush at the Spreckels sugar factory may be gained from the knowledge that several extra freight trains have been coming and going daily over the Southern Pacific tracks for some weeks past. Yesterday an extra with twelve gondola cars heavily laden with beets arrived in the forenoon. The cars carried 360 tons of beets, and this was only a small portion of the daily receipts. Then the northbound extra freight takes away daily from six to seven carloads of sugar to the refinery at San Francisco. This output will average about 160 tons daily.

Two big freight and passenger ships are being built at Newport News for the Pacific Mail Line by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. The length of each is 550 feet; breadth, molded, 63 feet; depth, molded to upper deck, 40 feet; load draft, 27 feet; load displacement, 18,600 tons. Each vessel will have a cargo capacity of 510,000 cubic feet and bunker capacity of 210,000 cubic feet. Each will accommodate 142 first-class passengers and 1,200 steerage passengers, and will also have accommodations for officers and crew of 186 men. The vessels are to be first class in every respect and to have a speed of eighteen knots. They will be completed in about fifteen months.

In addition to the large stock of J. T. Waterhouse, the Pacific Hardware Company have lately added elegant lines of Loutin, Minton and Haviland ware, crockery and lamps, Japanese china and lacquered ware.